

LAWYERS BEFORE FEMALE JURORS

Oratorically and Sartorially Great Improvement Is Noticed

DISCARD ROUGH STUFF

Sympathy and Intuition Are Strings Played Upon by Up-to-Date Pleaders

By W. J. HUSKE.

CLEVELAND, March 12.—Maurice sentences, resounding words and quotations from the poets have been the vocabulary of lawyers since the advent of woman jurors, declared Judge Dan B. Call of the Cleveland common pleas court.

"I noticed a marked change in the kind of addresses made by lawyers since the advent of woman jurors," he said. "Women jurors will soon become a fact as far as the new attitude of courts is concerned by attorneys does not wear off."

"Skilled practitioners believe that woman's sympathy will go out to the person who seems to be getting the worst of it, and attorneys now attempt to lead the doubtful witness with soft words to admit himself that his testimony is open to question."

"More than that, attorneys now draw their quotations from the Bible and the classics, with a liberal sprinkling from the poets, rather than from the vernacular of the street and the ball park."

Story of Naomi and Ruth.
The other day a lawyer defending a young man charged with stealing an automobile told the story of Naomi and Ruth and how Ruth fell from grace. He compared his client to Ruth and the jury, which had seven women members, returned a verdict of acquittal.

"Women jurors are more attentive than men," the judge continued. "They are always on time, contrary to the popular tradition otherwise. They never keep the court waiting and make jurors frequently do."

The ideal jury, the judge believes, consists of six men and six women members. "It makes the atmosphere of the court more wholesome, the attorneys on both sides are more conciliatory and the case moves faster," he said.

Other Cleveland judges agreed with Judge Call.

"Women seem to grasp some facts better than men," said Judge A. J. Pearson. "Perhaps it is their intuition. In cases where money matters are involved women are more considerate than a male jury and smaller verdicts are returned. No doubt this is explained by the fact that women are not accustomed to handling money in the same volume as men and place a higher value on it."

Attorneys Spruce Up.
Attorneys have abandoned their boisterous and self-confident attitude before juries composed partly of

Story of the Battle of Famous Claremore Mound

By J. R. THORNTON.

CLAREMORE, Okla., March 12.—A gruesome and melancholy reminder of a long-gone and almost forgotten incident in the early history of Oklahoma was brought to light recently when a squad of cadets from the Oklahoma Military Academy, located at this place, set out to explore the Claremore mound, near the station of Claremore, on the Iron Mountain railway, six miles north of here. Claremore mound is not an artificial elevation as commonly supposed by many people who have never seen it, but, instead, it is a limestone hill that is typical of the region in which it is situated. Its name is and always will be associated with the celebrated battle between the warriors of the Cherokee and Osage tribes of Indiana, which occurred there more than a century ago.

The valley of the Verdigris river, which lies at the foot of Claremore mound, has been included within the hunting grounds of the Osage Indians for the last 500 or 600 years. As a rule, the Osage people generally lived their permanent villages in Missouri, until about the beginning of the last century. Then, at the instance of the members of the Cherokee family, who had lost the privilege of trading with the people of the Osage tribe through a grant to a rival leader by the governor general of the province of Louisiana, several bands of Osages were induced to move from Missouri and establish their permanent villages in the valleys of the Grand (or Neosho) and Verdigris rivers in what is now northeastern Oklahoma. Among the leaders of these bands were the chiefs Oame (also called Clement and Claremore), Big Track, Paw-baka (or White Hair), and Black Dog. One of these villages, called Paugua, was located on the little prairie plain, just southwest of Claremore mound. The Indians of all of these bands did their trading at the Chouteau-Barnard trading house, commonly called the Grand Saline, which was located on the site of the present village of Salina, in Mayes county, and later on at the trading posts near the mouth of the Verdigris, which were operated by Pryor & Glenn, French & Rutherford, Bougie and other early day traders.

Bank Refuge in Wilderness.
In 1795 a band of Cherokee Indians, whose village was located at Mound Shoals, on the Tennessee river, became involved in a conflict with some white flatboatmen, whom they killed in self defense, after which they fled to the wilderness of Arkansas, which was then a part of the Spanish province of Louisiana. Subsequently other Cherokees, who had become dissatisfied with the increasing encroachment of white settlers in their old country in the southern Appalachian region, joined their fellow tribesmen, who had thus taken refuge west of the Mississippi. After the close of the war in 1812 it was found that their numbers had increased and that they were recognized by the United States government as a separate tribe, and in 1817 a treaty was made with them whereby they were granted a reservation in the present state of Arkansas, north of the Arkansas river.

The Osage Indians were always a proud race and were inclined to be rather haughty in their attitude toward weaker neighboring tribes, such as the Oto, Missouri, Karam, Shawnee, Caddo, Iowa, Kickapoo, Cahokia and others. With larger neighboring tribes, such as the Pawnee, Arapaho and Fox and the Chickasaw, they were generally at war. When the first Cherokees came west they had no difficulty in establishing amicable relations with all of the tribes with whom they came into contact except the Osages. The warriors of the last mentioned tribe seemed to reserve the right to raid the Cherokee settlements whenever it suited their fancy. And so, for many years, there was desultory warfare between the western Cherokees and the Osages. The Cherokees were inclined to be patient and long suffering, but when the limit of forbearance was reached, their resentment was wont to blaze forth in the form of a boldly executed punitive expedition. It was one of these which led to the battle of Claremore hill in the "Strawberry Moon" (i. e., May-June), 1818.

When the Clash Came.
The Cherokee warriors were led by such redoubtable war chiefs as Tahchee (Captain Doolin), Tan-tah Spring Frog, Tah-lah-to-kah and Black Coat. The Cherokee expedition came up from the southeast and the inhabitants of the village of Paugua hastily abandoned their lodges and sought refuge upon the level top of the neighboring eminence, now known as Claremore hill or mound. The Osage warriors lined themselves up along the edge of the limestone ledge, which outcrops at the southeastern extremity of the elevation, while their Cherokee enemies came straight toward them. So far as the conformation of the ground was concerned the Osages had every strategic advantage, yet it availed them little in face of the valiant valor and superior armament of the Cherokee warriors. The Osage warriors were armed with bows, arrows, spears, war clubs and smooth-bore guns. The Cherokee warriors, on the other hand, were armed with rifles and were expert marksmen. The Osages clung tenaciously to their vantage ground on the ledge, but the Cherokees, remaining out of range of arrows and bullets of

smooth-bore muskets, picked off their adversaries with their own long-ranged and more accurate rifles. In the end the Osages were forced to flee in defeat after heavy losses.

An Unburied Warrior.

In the midst of this exciting struggle it seems that one Osage warrior fell before the smothering aim of a Cherokee sharpshooter, and after tumbling over the face of the ledge, either rolled or crawled into a ravine beneath. Whether his body was found by the victorious Cherokees as they hurriedly clambered up the steep face of the hill in pursuit of the retreating Osages is not known. Indeed, it is quite possible that though he died in battle, the enemy was denied the satisfaction of stripping the much-prized scalp-dock from his head. But he slept undisturbed for more than a century, and peace came between his people and the Cherokees. The pale-face came to dwell in the land and other mighty changes came. And then one day Capt. Hunsberger, of Muskogee, died in the neat and dainty gray uniform of the Oklahoma Military Academy, the buildings of which are visible from the summit of Claremore mound, crawled into the little cave beneath the limestone ledge, where the fierce Cherokee warriors had charged that bright summer day more than a hundred years ago, and found the fragmentary skeleton remains of this Osage brave who had vainly given his life to stay the progress of an avenging enemy.

Only Relic of Battle.

The suns and moons and the rains and snows of a hundred years have not made much change in the appearance of Claremore hill; it still stands with the Verdigris rolling by at its feet and the green prairie grass and wild flowers still flourish on its slopes and summits as of yore. But about it much is changed. Cornfield and wheatfield and meadow and orchard have supplanted the buffalo range of old. The white man's highway and the iron road have taken the place of the ancient paths and trails of a primitive people. Farmhouses are in sight in every direction and beyond are villages and towns and cities and schools and shops and mines and oil fields. And, best of all, the ancient feud between the Osage and the Cherokees has been long since ended and their descendants are now citizens of a mighty commonwealth, which was as yet undreamed when Claremore hill broke into history, more than a hundred years ago. The only warlike relic is the crack of the cadet rifles on the target range of the Oklahoma military academy at the foot of the slope, for which this storied hill furnishes a safe and sure background.

Oklahoma's Governors Have Been Men Who Lived Long

By C. M. BARCHET.

FONCA CITY, March 12.—The recent death of former Governor Tom Ferguson brings to light the remarkable fact that the men, who have been governors of the state, have been men who as a rule have been long lived. The territory was opened to settlement in 1889, and the territory and state together have had 11 governors, all of whom are living but two—Andrew J. Reay, who died at Long Beach, Cal., about four years ago at the age of 84, and T. H. Ferguson. The list is as follows:

The Appointive List.
George W. Steele, former Indiana congressman and civil war veteran, is still living at Marion, Ind., Republican. Appointed by Harrison in 1889.

Andrew J. Reay, appointed from Missouri where he was a republican candidate at one time for congress against "Silver Dick" Bland and also served on the Missouri bench. Died two years ago in California. Appointed by Harrison in 1891 to succeed Steele, who resigned.

W. C. Renfro lived at Norman

York city and engaged in the oil industry.

Lee Cruise, second governor of Oklahoma state; democrat; elected in 1910, defeating Joseph W. McNeal, republican, who died at Tulsa about two years ago. Cruise now living at Ardmore and in New Mexico.

Robert L. Williams, democrat; elected in 1914, defeating John Fields of Oklahoma City, republican. Williams is now on the federal bench at Muskogee.

J. B. A. Robertson, democrat; present governor, elected in 1916, defeating Horace G. McKeever, republican, of Enid.

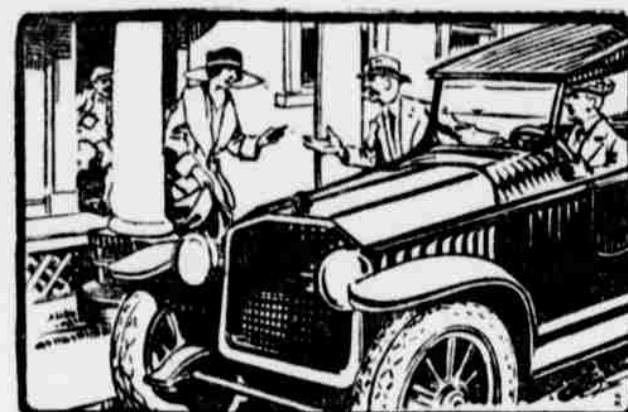
The next governor will be elected in 1922; the term is for four years and he cannot succeed himself. Reay and Williams have been the only two bachelors to sit the governor's chair.

Tree transplanting machinery developed in England, raises large trees between the wheels of a four-wheeled truck, which transports them bodily to new locations.

An Illinois inventor has combined with a heavy duty snow plow for railroads a device that cleans the rails and enables locomotives and car wheels to get good traction.

Persons with blue eyes are said to be rarely affected by color blindness.

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